



PORTION OF TRUCK GARDEN, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

A model Negro village of Greenwood indicates what can be done by the Negro in the development of high ideals for himself and for living. This village conducts the Village Improvement Association, which, with the school, makes a community of about two thousand people.

A local Negro Business League, a Negro county paper, a night school in the town of Tuskegee, a reading room for Negro people in Tuskegee, the children's house, the public school of the Institute community, and the Farmer's Institute, established in 1897, holding monthly meetings during the year, are some phases of the work of school extension undertaken by Tuskegee.

The Administration

The administration of the work of the institute centers in the Administration Building, completed in 1904. It contains the offices of the school, the post-office, and the students' savings bank. The control of the school is vested in a board of trustees composed of eighteen persons, eight of whom live in Alabama, and the others in different parts of the North. The president of the board is Hon. Seth Low, ex-mayor of New York, and among the trustees are Mr. Robert C. Ogden, Mr. George Foster Peabody, and Mr. William Jay Scheffelin, of New

York; Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D., and Rev. Charles F. Dole, D.D., of Boston; Mr. Belton Gilreath, of Birmingham, Ala., and others. Three commissioners are appointed by the state of Alabama.

The directing body of the school is called the "Executive Council," made up of the chief executive officers and the directors of the principal departments. The correspondence of the school is handled mainly by the principal's executive secretary, Mr. Emmett J. Scott. It is relatively very large for an institution of this kind, because of the wide interest its work has aroused throughout the country, and because of its influence among the Negro people, not only at home, but also abroad. In 1906, the school's postage bill was more than \$1,600, and more than 50,000 letters were sent that year from the principal's office.

The Savings Department, established in 1901, not only provides means for the students to deposit money, but accustoms them to the habit of using a bank. More than 800 depositors are represented in the \$20,000 of deposits. The largest depositor reported in 1906 had \$2,400, and the smallest had one cent. Many of the depositors are teachers. The school owns its own light, heat, and water plants.